

# OSIRIS REx – All the World's A Stage

by Rico Suave

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My opinion - Based on internet research that anyone can do



Before we get started, I want to thank Miles for creating this platform and assisting those of us who can see to see more clearly. And report on what we see. We get busy in our daily lives, and it is easy to shrug off the propaganda, the hyperbole, the incredible waste of resources, treasuries and tax revenues. Also, please take the time to follow the embedded links. As the saying goes, a picture is worth a thousand word.

The photo above provided by NASA is available for purchase from gettyimages. Your tax dollars paid for that photo, and gettyimages wants to sell it back to you. As a taxpayer, you should already own it. Just sayin...

<https://www.cnn.com/2023/09/24/world/osiris-rex-asteroid-sample-return-scen/index.html>

That's Janna LEVIN, Astrophysicist. Always the same people. Here is her bio from Barnard/Columbia: <https://barnard.edu/profiles/janna-levin> At least half a dozen flapping red flags in that word salad, but this is my favorite: Professor Levin writes and publishes for both scientific and general audiences. Her novel, *A Madman Dreams of Turing Machines*, won the PEN/Bingham Fellowship for Writers, an award which "honors an exceptionally talented fiction writer whose debut work ...

represents distinguished literary achievement..." and the Mary Shelley [RS – she “wrote” Frankenstein] Award for Outstanding Fictional Work. It was a runner-up for the PEN/Hemingway Award for "a distinguished book of first fiction."

As for Shelley and Frankenstein, Wikipedia tells us: ***Frankenstein; or, The Modern Prometheus*** is an 1818 [novel](#) written by English author [Mary Shelley](#). *Frankenstein* tells the story of [Victor Frankenstein](#), a young scientist who creates a [sapient creature](#) in an unorthodox scientific experiment. Shelley started writing the story when she was 18, and the first edition was published anonymously in London on 1 January 1818, when she was 20. Her name first appeared in the second edition, which was published in Paris in 1821.

### Check out all those Aces and Eights...

Okay I'm going to bang this one out quickly. As soon as our programmers realize all the loose ends they have created, they may start pulling down this information from the web. It is so much easier for the Ministry of Truth to make the “truth” disappear than it is for them to amend all of their glaring errors, tie up the loose ends, and give some kind of cohesion and consistency to the lies they created with this boondoggle.

I saw the report on the internet that some mission was successful in its purpose of flying out to an asteroid and landing on it and scooping up some of its debris blasting back off then speed back to Earth to gently deposit its precious payload on a military base in the State of Utah.

Who was Osiris? Wikipedia tells us: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Osiris>. More specifically: **Osiris** ([/oʊˈsaɪrɪs/](#), from Egyptian [wsjr](#)<sup>[a]</sup> is the [god](#) of [fertility](#), agriculture, the [afterlife](#), the dead, [resurrection](#), life, and vegetation in [ancient Egyptian religion](#). He was classically depicted as a green-skinned deity with a [pharaoh's](#) beard, partially [mummy](#)-wrapped at the legs, wearing a distinctive [atef](#) crown, and holding a symbolic [crook and flail](#).<sup>[a]</sup> He was one of the first to be associated with the mummy wrap. When his brother [Set](#) cut him up into pieces after killing him, Osiris' wife [Isis](#) found all the pieces and wrapped his body up, enabling him to return to life. Osiris was widely worshipped until the [decline of ancient Egyptian religion](#) during the [rise of Christianity in the Roman Empire](#).

Did you get that part about “resurrection?” So, was he also a Phoenix? Incidentally, when Isis set about to gather all his pieces, she neglected to include his phallus. To wit: Isis recovered all the parts of Osiris' body, except the [phallus](#), and secretly buried them. She made replicas of them and distributed them to several locations, which then became centres of Osiris worship.<sup>[30][31]</sup>

Yeah, so that doesn't make any sense. The god of fertility reassembled without his phallus? We are told Isis “made replicas of them.” I don't know, but it seems to me they are telling us Isis made replicas of Osiris' phallus, then distributed those replicas to centres of worship. In modern parlance, we call that a dildo.

Probably, this research concerning the mission could have started anywhere, with any of the myriad articles and photos posted on the internet. But it is always fun to see what Wikipedia says. So, let's pick up the script there... <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OSIRIS-REx>

You can start at the top as they issue a bunch of stuff / information to numb you into submission, but as an author I will attempt to keep you clear-brained and lucid. Skipping down to the MISSION section we get this paragraph, presented in its entirety:

After traveling for approximately two years, the spacecraft [rendezvoused](#) with asteroid [101955 Benu](#) in December 2018,<sup>[28]</sup> and began 505 days of surface mapping at a distance of approximately 5 km (3.1 mi).<sup>[1]</sup> Results of that mapping were used by the mission team to select the site from which to take a sample of the asteroid's surface.<sup>[29]</sup> **Then a close approach (without landing) was carried out to allow extension of a robotic arm to gather the sample.**<sup>[30]</sup>

I have emphasized the final sentence...because...

<https://youtu.be/xj0O-fLSV7c>

Note the embedded video toggles between “Visualization” “Artist Concept” “Imagery from Osiris Rex Sam Cam” then back to “Artist Concept” then back to “Visualization.” **The Imagery from OsirisREX is obviously fake: you can tell that in the first three seconds. Awful CGI.**

At mission command, we can see half a dozen computer screens. The Imagery from Osiris Rex Sam Cam is not on any of them. The story included with the photos of the sample being loaded into the return container, below, stated the craft was 330 million km from Earth and signal transmission took 18.5 minutes.

What are they reacting to? A bunch of lines of computer code? Cool that they all are wearing masks making identification of these perpetrators, er, actors, er scientists (yeah that's it!) difficult.

Also, the spacecraft flew around and adjacent to the asteroid for about a month then “Upon surface contact by the TAGSAM instrument, a burst of [nitrogen](#) gas was released, to blow [regolith](#) particles smaller than 2 cm (0.8 in) into the sampler head at the end of the robotic arm. A five-second timer limited the collection time to mitigate the chance of a collision. After the timer expired, the back-away maneuver executed a safe departure from the asteroid.

So, the TAGSAM instrument blew and sucked at the same time? I guess anything is possible in the vacuum of space. They use nitrogen to blow regolith particles smaller than 2 cm into the sampler head. We are then told “Both the braking and rotation maneuvers were canceled when images of the sample container clearly showed a large excess of material was collected, a portion of which was able to escape through the container's seal due to some material jamming the mechanism open. The collected material was scheduled for immediate storage in the Sample-Return Capsule.”

Some of the material apparently jammed OPEN the container's seal. Also, they apparently have video of various of the processes attempted and achieved, but all we get video of is the very brief contact of the contact of the sampler head with the asteroid, which sure looks like LESS than five seconds to me. Then we get back to the “artists concept” and “visualization.”

The spacecraft is scheduled for another rendezvous with another asteroid in 2029, where the same sample collection operation will happen. Note in the various photos and artists rendering (in the example below) we get of this thing, there is only a single “sample return capsule” visible. Photos I reviewed of the craft suggested no sample return capsules were built into the thing. Check for yourself:

<https://www.asteroidmission.org/galleries/photographs/>



<https://www.asteroidmission.org/objectives/spacecraft/>

Note it says: “collect a sample.” Singular. But apparently the craft is on its way to collect and return another sample.

Here are a couple photos and lots of text describing the process of loading the collected samples into the sample return container:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/OSIRIS-REx#/media/File:OSIRIS-RExStowsAsteroidBennuSample-20201029.png>

Relative to the jamming open of the container’s seal, I am reminded of my college internship with the United States Geological Survey (USGS). That summer, I was assigned to work with a few other geology students from other universities, my advisor, and a USGS PhD scientist, studying “ancient” pollens that accumulated in wetlands along the western shore of Lake Huron, Michigan USA.

We used an aluminum boring cylinder, about 8cm in diameter, about 1 meter in length, to take core samples. The thing had a T-handle with additional extension rods, which was twisted down through the wetland sediments (mostly accumulated peats), until we got to the bottom, usually sand or grus, sometimes decaying wood that the toothed cylinder could not penetrate. As we marched this apparatus through the wetland to get to the spot the PhD scientist had identified for sampling, no precaution was taken to keep any foreign material out of the cylinder. Hence, any (modern) pollens that entered the cylinder prior to taking the core sample at the designated spot, would have remained in the cylinder.

We met up with various crews of other scientists who assisted in these coring efforts, as well the identification of chert nodules, but that is a story for another time. Geologists, botanists, anthropologists, you get the idea. The sharper individuals always pointed out that contamination of the barrel was going to be a “thing,” but we were never instructed by the lead PhD to do anything about potential contamination.

Think about that when they encounter the next asteroid and do the same sampling maneuvers without any real understanding if the sampling arm or any of the other apparatus had been contaminated. (But why would you worry about that as this is clearly all make-believe?).



I digress...

Let's get to the most incredible stuff...

## Sample return



Two members of the recovery team examine the return capsule after landing



Expected landing area of return capsule in Utah

The OSIRIS-REx team prepared the spacecraft for the next phase of the mission, the return cruise to Earth.<sup>[66][67]</sup> On 7 April 2021, OSIRIS-REx completed its final flyover of Bennu and began slowly drifting away from the asteroid.<sup>[68]</sup> On 10 May 2021, OSIRIS-REx departed the Bennu vicinity and began its two-year journey to Earth with the asteroid sample.<sup>[69]</sup>

After separating from the spacecraft, on 24 September 2023 at about 8:42 a.m. [MDT \(UTC-06:00\)](#), the OSIRIS-REx return capsule re-entered [Earth's atmosphere](#). At 8:52 a.m. [MDT \(UTC-06:00\)](#) the OSIRIS-REx return capsule landed at [Utah Test and Training Range](#), three minutes earlier than predicted.<sup>[70][71]</sup> At 10:15 a.m. MDT (UTC-06:00), the capsule left the landing site by helicopter. The sample will be [curated](#) at NASA's [Astromaterials Research and Exploration Science Directorate](#) (ARES) and at Japan's [Extraterrestrial Sample Curation Center](#).<sup>[71][72]</sup> Asteroid sample material requests will be considered and distributed to organizations worldwide by ARES.<sup>[22]</sup>

The spacecraft maneuvered to a trajectory away from Earth after separation for its extended mission to [Apophis](#) in 2029 called *OSIRIS-APEX*.<sup>[73]</sup>

We are always told that "Space Is HARD." I have no reason to doubt that. But making stuff up about space to be believable is substantially more HARD...

That's it. Nothing in the Wikipedia write-up about the incredible engineering feats that would have been necessary to get that thing to land exactly where they predicted.

Consider just a few logistics...

Oh hell, let's hear it from the experts at Space.com...

<https://www.space.com/nasa-osiris-rex-success-recovery-asteroid-sample>

I will paraphrase the "high" points:

Completed a 6.2 billion km journey around the solar system. No average speed is mentioned. Wikipedia does not seem to offer any information regarding the total distance traversed in this journey. This number does not seem to have any support in the other literature I read about this mission

The capsule was released about 101,000 km "above Earth" for its journey to the Utah desert. The capsule, we are told, contained about 250 grams of material. Much more than the 60ish grams we were told previously. They go into substantial detail telling us how they figured out they had enough material in the sample head before they stowed it to be returned.

There is a "graphic" embedded into this story regarding the flight path of the capsule, showing how it found its way, perfectly, from outer space, the reentry through Earth's atmosphere, to the landing zone at Utah Test and Training Range. As mentioned above, I found no accompanying information, anywhere, detailing this incredible engineering feat of precision. But I'm just a geologist, certainly not an astrophysicist. The landing, very conveniently, occurred within a few meters of a road.

Reentry into Earth's atmosphere generated temperatures of 2900 Celsius. Another story tells us it took the capsule about 10 minutes to descend to the desert floor, where it is then, apparently, cool to the touch.

The story I linked directly above was written by a guy who holds two English degrees, see for yourself:

### **Brett Tingley**

Editor, Space.com

Brett is curious about emerging technologies, alternative launch concepts, anti-satellite technologies and uncrewed aircraft systems. Brett's work has appeared on Scientific American, The War Zone, Popular Science, the History Channel, Science Discovery and more. Brett has English degrees from Clemson University and the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. In his free time, Brett enjoys skywatching throughout the dark skies of the Appalachian mountains.

So, not a scientist, but he writes about science.

They practiced the recovery of the capsule, because of course they did...

Here is a photo of the practice capsule recovery, conducted on the Lockheed Martin Waterton Canyon Colorado, installation. Perhaps the hole in the top is where the parachute would have been attached and deployed from. And the sheared cables would have attached to the parachute(?):



We are told this is the “real” thing:



Note that the “hatch” that the parachute “probably” deployed from is still intact. We are not told at what speed it struck the desert, but it probably would have dug a small hole...or at the very least left some scuff marks. There is a tiny mound of sand to the right of the thing, but I don’t think that is at all indicative of this 60 kg capsule landing and coming to rest how and where it did. So, nope. The photo under title shows the capsule and the parachute on the ground in proximity to each other. We cannot see any lines attaching the two.

Here are four dozen images compiled at Flickr. You can check them to ascertain the veracity of what you have been told by the media, and what I am telling you...

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/gsfcr/sets/72177720310727975/>

The Flickr images are rather remarkable. The capsule under the parachute looks exactly like the “test capsule” in Waterton Canyon CO. I have been to Waterton Canyon, and I have been to Wendover Utah. They could not ever be mistaken to be the same place. But whatever they packaged up and flew out of the Utah desert does not appear to be the same capsule under that parachute.